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line. Leaves with seven and nine or even more leaflets are common, especially where the struggle for existence is keen as in dry, gravelly spots, and some leaves even assume a pinnate form under these conditions.

P. dissecta var. *glaucaphylla* Lehm. is abundant along stony water-courses up to 12,500 feet and is the earliest spring-blooming species. It is the only smooth-leaved *Potentilla* within the zone and the leaves are toothed only at the apex in marked contrast to the many lobes and divisions of the leaves of the other species. The species itself does not appear within the zone.

P. bipinnatifida Dougl. occasionally may be found well above timber line. It is abundant at 11,000 feet and at that altitude is a robust and branching plant. Above timber line it occurs only along the trails and is a small plant with contracted leaf surface and few flowers. In these situations it blooms in late August and seldom exhibits perfect development.

Dasiphora fruticosa (L.) Rydb. appears up to 12,500 feet and is especially noticeable among the alpine flowers for its shrubby habit. While it becomes quite dwarf and prostrate at the altitudinal limit, its bright yellow flowers make it always conspicuous and unmistakable.

BLANCHE SOTH

MANITOU, COLORADO

ADAM IN EDEN OR NATURE'S PARADISE*

EXTRACTS BY JEAN BROADHURST

CHAP. XIII

Of Misselto

The Forme.

Misselto is an excrescence arising from the branch or arm of the Tree whereon it groweth with a woody stemme, parting it self into fundry branches; * * * within the berry is contained a small black kernell or feed, which hath been put into the ground, and other places, but was never yet known to grow, it being indeed without any root.

* Illustrated with the aid of the Catherine McManes fund. Continued from August, 1910.

The Place and Time.

This excreſcence groweth upon Apple-Trees, Pear-Trees, Crab-Trees, * * * but that which groweth upon the Oak, is very rare in *England*. * * * Ordinary Mistleto flowreth in the Spring; but the Berries are not ripe untill *October*, and abide on the Branches all the Winter, unleſs the Thruihes and other Birds devour them. It is one of thoſe things wherewith countrey people adorn their houſes at *Christmas*, and is celebrated in this old Caroll,

*Holly, and Ivy, Miſſelto,
Give me a red Apple, and let me go &c.*

The Signature and Vertues.

Clusius * * * gives orders that it ſhould not touch the ground after it is gathered, and alſo faith, That being hung about the neck, it remedies Witch-craft.

CHAP. XIV

*Of the Quince Tree.**The Signature and Vertues*

THe Down of Quinces doth in ſome fort reſemble the hair of the Head, the Decoction whereof is very effectual for reſtoring of Hair that is fallen off by the French Pox, and being made up with Wax, and laid on as a Plafter, it bringeth hair to them that are bald, and keepeth it from falling, if it be ready to ſhed: * * * The Juyce of raw Quinces is held as an Antidote againſt the force of deadly poyſon, not ſuffering it to have any force in the body; for it hath been often found to be moſt certain true, that the very ſmell of a Quince hath taken away all the ſtrength of the poyſon of white *Hellebore*, which the Hunters of *Spain* and *Navarre* make to kill wilde Beaſts, by dipping their Arrow-Heads therein. It is alſo certain, that if Quinces be brought into an houſe, where grapes are hung up to be kept dry all the year, they will affuredly rot. * * * The Marmalade of Quinces is toothſom, as well as wholeſom, and therefore I cannot blame ſuch Gentlewomen which are ſeldom without it in their Cloſets.

CHAP. XV

*Of Mosses.**The Kindes*

THe Sorts of these are very numerous: * * * I fhall therefore for brevity fake, fet down thofe which I find to be ufeul and let the reft alone; and the first is Our common ground-Moffe. 2. Cup-Moffe. 3. Club-Moffe. 4. Oak-Moffe. 5. Apple-Tree Moffe. 6. Moffe of a Dead Mans Skull. * * *

The Places and Time.

The common Moffe groweth more or leffe everywhere, but especially in fhadowy places, and is ufed in flating of houfes, in fome Countries. * * * but the last which is the Moffe of a dead Mans Skull is oftner brought out of Ireland * * *

The Signature and Vertues.

A Decoction of the long Moffe that hangs upon Trees, in a manner like hair, is very profitable to be ufed in the falling off of the hair, and this it does by Signature. * * * My Lord *Bacon* faith, that there is a fweet Moffe growing upon Apple-Trees, which is of excellent ufe for Perfumers, who if they knew it, would greedily catch after it. The Moffe that groweth upon dead Mens Skulls * * * becaufe it is rare, and hardly gotten * * * [is] more fet by, to make * * * Weapon-Salve * * * but as *Crollius* hath it, it fhould be taken from the Skulls of thofe which have perifhed by a violent death.

CHAP. XXVIII

*Of the Poplar Tree.**The Names.*

BEcaufe Ivy is a plant that feldom groweth but where Trees grow, I have placed a tree next it, and that is the Poplar Tree: their leaves being alfo fomewhat alike; * * * In *Englifh* Afpe, and Afpentree, and may alfo be called, *Tremble*, after the French name; becaufe the leaves wag, though there be no wind: and therefore the Poets and others have feigned them to be the matter, whereof womens tongues were made, which feldom ceafe wagging. * * *

The Virtues.

* * * The young clammy buds, or eyes, before they break out into leaves bruised, and a little Honey put to them, is a good medicine for a dull fight by Signature.

CHAP. XXXIII

Of the Flower de Luce.

The Names

THe Greeks [have named] it *Confecratrix*, all great and huge things being counted by the Ancients to be Holy; but it was called Iris, * * * from the Rainbow whose various colours the flowers thereof doth imitate. * * * I have heard it called Rost Beef, for that the leaves being bruised smell some-what like it. The Flowerdeluce is called in English *Iris* but most commonly *Orris*.

The kinds

So many of the sorts as I find set down in *Parkinsons Theater of Plants*, I here set down; which are eight. 1. The greater Broad leafed Flowerdeluce. 2. The Greater Narrow leafed Flowerdeluce. * * * ; to which I adde, 1. *Iris tuberosa* the knobbed Flowerdeluce; 2 the common Flowerdeluce; 3. Water flags or wild Flowerdeluce.

The Form.

The Common Flowerdeluce hath long and large flaggy leaves, like the blade of a sword with two edges, amongst which spring up smooth and plain stalks, half a yard long or longer, bearing flowers towards the top, compact of six leaves joyned together: whereof three that stand upright are bent inward one toward another, and in those leaves that hang downward there are certain rough and hairy Welts, growing or rising from the nether part of the leaf upward, almost of a yellow colour, The Roots be long, thick and knobby, with many hairy threds hanged thereat; but being dry is without them, and white.

The Signature and Vertues.

* * * Take of the roots in powder half an ounce Cinnamon and Dill of each two drachms, Saffron a scruple, mix them well together, lay them on a Scarlet Cloth moistened in White wine, and apply it warm * * *. The green roots bruised and applied to black and blew marks in the skin taketh them away * * * ; but it is better to apply it with red Rose water, and a little Lin-Seed Oyl,

or oyl of Parmacity in manner of a Pultis * * * An Electuary made hereof, * * * is very good for the Lungs, and helps cold infirmities of them, as Asthmas, Coughs, difficulty of breathing, &c. You may take it with a Liquoris ftick, or on the point of a knife, a little of it at a time and often.

CHAP. XXXIIII

Of HORS-TAIL

IT is * * * of the forme of a Horfetail, which the ftalk of leaves, being turned downwards, doth refemble. By other names it is likewise called * * * *Aprella* becaufe of its ruggedneffe which hath not formerly been unknown to country Houfwives, who with the rougher kind hereof, called in Englifh Shavegrafs, did, as now with Elder Leaves, but more effectually, fcowre their Pewter, Brafs, and Woodden Vessels; and there-fore it hath been by fome of them called Pewterwort: but I think that piece of Thriftineffe with many other are laid afide, which might profitably be revived, * * * Fletchers alfo and Combe makers polifh their work therewith.

The Form.

The greater Horfetail that groweth in wet grounds, at the firft fpringing hath heads fomewhat like to thofe of Asparagus, and after grow to be hard, rough, hollow ftalks, joynted at fundry places up to the top, a foot high: fo made as if the lower part were put into the upper, whereat grow on each fide a bufh of fmall long Ruffh like hard leaves, each part refembling an Horfetail, at the tops of the ftalks come forth fmall Catkins like unto thofe of Trees; the root creepeth under ground having Joynts at fundry places.

The Places and Time.

Many of the forefaid forts grow generally up and down this Land, but fome of them are not fo frequent as others * * * : Small party coloured Horfetail, or Horfetail Coralline (whole leaves being bitten, feeme to be compofed of Sand, from their grating between the teeth) groweth on a bog by *Smochal*, a wood nigh Bathe. * * * You may gueffe where the reft grow by their titles; they do all fpring up with their blackifh heads in *April*, and put forth their blooming Catkins in *July*, feeding for the moft part in *Auguft*, and then perifh down to the ground, rifing afrefh in the Spring.

CHAP. XXXVI

*Of Willow**The Names.*

AFter so many Herbs, it will not be amiss to bring in a Tree, which though in form hath little, yet in vertue hath some affinity. The Willow * * * groweth with that speed, that it seemeth to leap. There is a greater sort, which is called in English *Sallow*, *VVithy*, and *VVillow*, and there is a lesser sort called *Ofier*, small *VVithy*, and Twig *Withy* * * * it is necessary to bind Fagots, or any other Commodities that stand in need thereof.

The Kindes.

Many are the sorts of this Plant, which Authors reckon up, whereof I shall set down only those which I conceive to grow in our own Country, and they are 1. The ordinary great white Willow-Tree. 2. The ordinary black Willow. 3. The Rose Willow. 4. The hard black Willow. * * * 17. The black low Willow. 18. Willow Bay. I shall describe only the first, that by it you may guess at the rest.

The Vertues and Signature.

The leaves and Bark of Willow, but especially the Catkins, are used with good success to staunch bleeding of wounds, * * * and [the bark] being mixed with Vinegar, it taketh away Warts and Corns and other the like callous flesh, that groweth on the hands or feet * * * . This Plant is not propagated by Seed, but any stick thereof, though almost withered, being fixed in the Earth, groweth: which Signature doth truly declare, that a Bath being made of the decoction of the Leaves, and Bark of Willow, restoreth again, withered and dead members to their former strength, if they be nourished with the fomentation thereof.

OF Cinckfoile

The Vertues

Common Cinckfoil is held to be effectually for * * * preserving against venomous and infectious Creatures and Diseases * * * which it performeth, if the juice be drunk in Ale, or red Wine, or the Roots or Leaves applyed to the Nose. Some hold, that the one leaf cures a *Quotidian*, three a *Tertian*, and four a *Quartan*, which is a meer whimsey; but the truth is, if you give a scruple of it (which is twenty grains) at a time, either in White-

wine, or White-wine Vinegar: you shall feldom misse the Cure of an Ague in three fits, be it what it will, even to admiration, as Mr. *Culpepper* affirmeth. * * * The distilled water of the Roots and Leaves * * *, if the hands be often washed therein, and suffered every time to dry of it self, without wiping, it will in short time help the Palfie, or shaking of them.

CHAP. LXIII

Of Mints

The Forme

MInt is so well known that it needeth no description, yet it deserveth one no less than other plants, I shall not be so injurious as to let it passe without one, though it be the shorter Garden mints which is the third kind above mentioned cometh up with stalks four square of an obscure red colour, somewhat hairy, which are covered with round leaves nicked on the edges, like a Saw; of a deep green colour: the flowers are little and red, and grow about the stalks circlewise, as those of Penny Royal: the root creepeth alope in the ground, having some strings on it, and now and then in sundry places it buddeth out afresh, and will over-run the ground where it is set, if it be let alone any long time.

The Vertues.

* * * Two or three branches thereof taken with the Juycce of Pomgranates, stayeth the Hiccoughs * * * It is a safe medicine for the biting of a mad Dog, being bruised with salt, and laid thereon. The powder of it being taken after meat helpeth digestion and those that are Splenetick * * *.

CHAP. XLV

Of Golden-Rod

The Vertues

THis Herb is of especial use in all Lotions, * * * : The decoction thereof, likewise helpeth to fasten the teeth that are loose in the Gums. * * * *Gerard* faith, that the dry Herb that came from beyond the Seas, was formerly sold for half a Crown an Ounce; but sence it was found to be so plentiful on *Hampstead-Heath*, and other places in *England*, no man will give half a Crown for an hundred weight of it. And here I may take an occasion, as

Gerrard doth, to ſpecifie the inconstancy, and sudden mutability of the people of this Age, who eſteem no longer of anything (how precious ſoever it be) then whilſt it is ſtrange and rare, verifying that common Proverb, *Far fetcht, and dear bought, is good for Ladies.*

CHAP. LI

Of the Pine Tree.

The Signature and Vertues.

C*Rollius*, in his Book of Signatures, ſaith that the woody ſcales, whereof the *Pine Apple* is compoſed, and wherein the kernels lie, do very much reſemble the foremoſt teeth of a Man; and therefore Pine leaves boyled in Vinegar make a good decoction to gargle the mouth for aſſwaging immoderate pains in the teeth and gums, * * * The Kernels of the Apples are whoſome, and much nourifhing whilſt they are freſh, and although they be ſomewhat hard of digeſtion, yet they do not offend * * *

CHAP. LXVII.

Of Fox-glove.

Some * * * make it to be a kind of *Mullein*, but certainly it is not, neither was it known to any of the ancient Greek, or Latine Writers. *Fufchius* makes, as if he were the firſt that called it *Digitalis*, being induced thereunto, by the hollow form of the Flowers, which are like Finger-ftalls. * * * It hath no other name in Engliſh, that I know, but *Foxglove*, unleſſe ſome call it Foxfinger.

The Vertues.

The uſe of this Plant, if not the Plant it ſelf, was altogether unknown unto the Ancients, it being not ſo much as once mentioned in their Medicines; but that is no excuſe to the Phyſicians of our times, who, notwithstanding the admirable properties thereof, do in a manner neglect it. The *Italians*, with whom it is in greater eſteem than with us, * * * have an uſuall Proverb with them concerning it, *Aralda* ſalveth all Sores; for they uſe it familiarly to heal any freſh or green wound * * * But the Reaſon why I treat of it in this Place is, becauſe it hath been by later experience, found to be very available for the King's Evill, the Flowers being ſtamped together with freſh Butter and applyed to the place * * * .

A Table of the *Appropriations*, shewing for what Part every *Plant* is chiefly medicinal throughout the whole Body of Man; beginning with the *Head*; quoted according to the Chapters contained in this Book.

For the Head in generall.	For the Eares.	For the Teeth.
W Allants, 1	<i>Asarabacca.</i> 25	<i>Pine,</i> 51
Peony, 2	<i>Ground Ivy,</i> 26	<i>Pomegranate,</i> 52
Poppy, 3	<i>Ivy,</i> 27	<i>Mastic,</i> 53
Squills, 4	<i>Poplar-Tree,</i> 28	<i>Master-wort,</i> 54
Larch Tree its Agarick, and Turpentine. 5	<i>Nightshade,</i> 29	<i>Corall,</i> 55
	<i>Sow-fennell,</i> 30	<i>Corall-wort,</i> 56
	<i>Sow-thistles,</i> 31	<i>Resbarron,</i> 57
	For the Nose.	<i>Henbane,</i> 58
	<i>Wake-Robin or Cuckow-</i>	<i>wild Tansy,</i> 59
For the Brain.	<i>mint.</i> 32	For the drynesse of the Mouth, 60
<i>Wood Betony.</i> 6	<i>Flower-delace,</i> 33	<i>Fleawort,</i> 60
<i>Sage,</i> 7	<i>Horsetaile,</i> 34	
<i>Rosemary</i> 8	<i>Shepherds purse,</i> 35	For the diseases of the Throat, as Rough- ness, Quinsy, Kings Evill, &c. 61
<i>Lavender,</i> 9	<i>Willow,</i> 36	<i>Throat-wort,</i> 61
<i>Marjorome,</i> 10	<i>Bistort.</i> 37	<i>Date-Tree,</i> 62
<i>Primroses, Comslips,</i> 11	<i>Tormentill,</i> 38	<i>Winter Green,</i> 63
and Beaves Eares	<i>Cinckefoile,</i> 39	<i>Horselounge,</i> 64
<i>Lilly of the Vall</i> 12	<i>Sowbread,</i> 40	<i>Figge-wort,</i> 65
<i>Mistleto.</i> 13		<i>Archangell,</i> 66
For restoring Hair.	For the Mouth in generall.	<i>Foxglove,</i> 67
<i>Quinces,</i> 14	<i>Medlars,</i> 41	<i>Orpine,</i> 68
<i>Mosse,</i> 15	<i>Malberries,</i> 42	<i>Pellitory of the wall,</i> 69
<i>Maidenhore,</i> 16	<i>Mints,</i> 43	<i>wheate,</i> 70
For the Eyes.	<i>Purslane,</i> 44	<i>Barly,</i> 71
<i>Fennell</i> 17	<i>Golden Rod,</i> 45	<i>Garlick,</i> 72
<i>Verveine,</i> 18		<i>Liquorice,</i> 73
<i>Rfes,</i> 19	For the Scurvey.	<i>Figge-Tree,</i> 74
<i>Clauidine,</i> 20	<i>Scurvy-grasse,</i> 46	<i>Hyssope,</i> 75
<i>True or Herb-Grace,</i> 21	<i>Small Houslecke,</i> 47	<i>Rag-wort,</i> 76
<i>Eye-bright,</i> 22	<i>Aloes or Sea Houslecke,</i> 48	
<i>Slarey,</i> 23	<i>Ragwort,</i> 49	
<i>Hawkweed,</i> 24	<i>Cresses,</i> 50	

FIG. 6. The table of appropriations.

CHAP. LXX

*Of Wheat.**The Vertues.*

THe bread that is made of Wheat being applyed hot out of the Oven for an hour, three daies together, to the Throat that is troubled with Kernels or the Kings Evill, healeth it perfectly; and Slices of it, after it is a little stale being soaked in Red Rose Water, and applyed to the eyes that are hot, red, and inflamed, or that are bloodshot, helpeth them. The flower of Wheat * * * and mixed with Vinegar and Hony, boyled together healeth all freckles, spots, and Pimples on the face: Wheat-flowre being mixed with the Yolk of an Egge, Honey, and Turpentine, doth draw, clenase, and heal * * * . The Leaven of Wheat Meal hath a property to heal and to draw; and in especiall it rarifieth the hard skins of the feet and hands; as also Warts, and hard knots in the flesh, being applyed with some salt. * * * *Pliny* faith, That the Corns of Wheat, parched upon an Iron Pan, and eaten, is a present remedy for those that are chilled with cold. * * * *Difcorides* faith, That to eat the corns of green Wheat hurteth the stomach * * * but chewed and applyed to the biting of a mad Dog, it cureth it.

CHAP. LXXIII.

*Of Liquorice**The Kindes.*

TO this kind four sorts may be referred. 1. Common Liquorice. 2. *Difcorides*, his Liquorice. 3. The most common Liquorice *Vetch*. 4. Another Liquorice *Vetch*.

The Vertues.

The Root of Liquorice is good against the rough hardnesse of the Throat and Breaft, it openeth the Pipes of the Lungs * * * and ripeneth the Cough * * * The Scythians are said, by chewing this in their mouths to keep themselves from thirst in their long journeys through the deserts for ten or twelve daies; and stayeth hunger also * * * .

CHAP. LXXIX

Of Elecampane.

HAVING appropriated severall Simples, to the inside and outside of the Throat, The Breast comes next in Order to be provided for, both internally and externally, to which there is nothing more proper than Elecampane * * * : some think it took the name from the tears of *Helen*, from whence it sprung, which is a Fable; others say it was so called because *Helen* first found it available against biting and stings of venomous Beasts; and others think it took its name from the Island *Helena* where the best was found to grow. * * *

The Kindes.

To this Plant, which otherwise would be single, do some refer the Flowers of the Sun, as 1. The greater flower of the Sun. 2. The lesser flower of the Sun. 3. The Male flower of the Sun. 4. The Marigold Sunflower.

The Forme.

Elecampane shooteth forth many large leaves lying neer the ground, which are long and broad, but small at both ends; somewhat soft in handling, of a whitish green on the upper side; and gray underneath, each set upon a short stalk: From amongst which, rise up divers great and strong hairy stalks, two or three foot high with some leaves thereon compassing them about at the lower ends, and are branched towards the tops bearing divers great and large flowers like unto those of the flower of the Sun, of which it is said to be a kind, as I said before; both the border of the leaves and the middle Thrum being yellow, which is not wholly converted into large seed, as in the flower of the Sun; but turneth into Down with some long small brownish seed among it, and is carried away with the wind: the Root is great and thick, branched forth divers waies, blackish on the outside, and white within, of a very bitter taste but good sent, especially when it is dried, no part else of the plant having any smell.

The Places and Time.

This is one of the Plants, whereof England may boast as much as any: for there grows none better in the world then in England; let Apothecaries and Druggists say what they will. It groweth in meadows that are fat and fruitful as in *Parsons Meadow* by *Adderbury* as I have been told, and in divers other places about *Oxfordshire*. It is found also upon the Mountains and shadowy places that be not altogether dry: it groweth plentifully in the fields on the left hand as you go from *Dunstable* to *Puddle* hill. Also in an Orchard as

you go from *Colbrok* to *Ditton* Ferry, which is the way from London to *Windſor* and in divers places in Wales, particularly in the Orchard of Mr. *Peter Piers* at *Guiernigron* neer *St. Afaphs*. The flowers are in their beauty in *June* and *July*, the beſt time to gather the roots is in Autumn, when the leaves fall: yet it may be gathered in the Spring before they come forth.

The Vertues.

Elecampane * * * helpeth ſhortneſſe of Wind * * * . A decoction of the Root is good againſt poyſon and bitings of Serpents * * * bruised and put into Ale or Beer, and daily drunk, cleareth, ſtrengtheneth, quickeneth the ſight of the Eyes wonderfully. * * * *Pliny* ſaith that *Julia Auguſta* let no day paſs without eating ſome of the root * * * which it may be ſhe did to help digeſtion, to expell Melancholy and ſorrow, and to cauſe mirth * * * for all which it is very effectual.

CHAP. LXXXII

Of Reeds, but eſpecially of the Sugar Cane or Reed.

The Forme.

THe Sugar cane is a pleaſant and profitable Reed, having long ſtalks leaven or eight foot high, joynted and Knee'd like the common walking Canes, but that the Leaves come forth of every joynt on every ſide of the ſtalk one, like unto wings long narrow and ſharp pointed. The Cane it ſelf or ſtalk is not hollow as other Canes and Reeds are; but full and ſtuffed with a ſpongiouſ ſubſtance, in taſte exceeding ſweet. The root is great and long creeping along within the inner cruſt of the earth, which is likewiſe ſweet and pleaſant, but leſſe hard or woody then other Canes or Reeds; from which do ſhoot many young Cions which are cut away from the main or Mother plant; becauſe they ſhould not draw away the nourishment from the old ſtock; and ſo get unto themſelves a little moiſture, or elſe ſome ſubſtance not much worth, and cauſe the ſtock to be barren, and themſelves little the better: which ſhoots de ſerve for plants to ſet abroad for increaſe.

The Places and Time.

The Sugar Cane groweth naturally in the Eaſt and Weſt *Indies*, the *Barbadoes*, *Madera*, and the *Canary* Iſlands, and *Barbary* alſo. It is planted likewiſe in many parts of Europe at this day * * * ſome ſhoots have been planted in England but the coldneſſe of the

climate quickly made an end of them. * * * The Sugar cane is planted of the year in those hot countries where it doth naturally grow, by reason they fear no frosts to hurt the young shoots, at their first planting * * * .

The Vertues.

Sugar is good to make smooth the roughness * * * of the Lungs, cleareth the voice and putteth away hoarseness and the Cough; and so doth Sugar Candy. Sugar or White Sugar Candy, put into the Eye, taketh away the dimness, and the blood thotten therein * * * . This is the Physicall use of Sugar, which hath obtained now a daies so continual and daily use; that it is almost accounted not Physicall, and is more commonly used in Confections, Syrups, and such like; as also preserving, and conserving fundry fruits * * * to write all which, is besides our Intentions. Now for our ordinary Reeds * * * . The fresh leaves bruised, or the roots applyed to those places that have Thorns, Splinters, or the like in the flesh do draw them forth in a short space * * * ; the Ashes made of the outer rind of the stalk, mingled with Vinegar, helpeth the falling of the hair. If the flower or woolly substance happen into the ears, it sticketh therein so fast, as that by no means it will be gotten forth again, but will procure deafness withal. Some have observed that the Fern and the Reed are at perpetuall enmity, the one not abiding where the other is: which may be, as my Lord Bacon saith, not because of any Antipathy in the plants; but because they draw a like nourishment, and so starve one the other; whereas there is such amity they say, between Asparagus and the Reed, that they both thrive wondrous well, which is because they draw a different Juice. Reeds are also put to many necessary uses, as to thatch houses, to serve as walls and defence to Gardiners in the cherishing of their plants, to Water-men to trim their boats, to Weavers to wind their yarn on and for divers other purposes: Nay those that grow in the *Indies* by reason of the heat of those Climates grow so great and tall, that they serve instead of timber, both to build their houses and to cover them.

CHAP. XCVI

Of Periwinkle.

The Kinds.

THere be divers Sorts or Kinds of *Periwinkle*, whereof some be greater, others lesser; some with white Flowers, others Purple, and double, and some of a fair blew Sky Colour.

The Forme.

The common Sort of *Periwinckle* hath many Branches, trailing or running upon the ground, fhooting out fmall Fibers at the Joynts as it runneth * * * and with [the leaves] come alfo the Flowers (one at a joynt standing upon a tender Foot-ftalk) being fomewhat long and hollow, parted at the brims, fometimes into four, fometimes into five leaves, of a pale blew colour. The Root is not much bigger then a Ruff, bufhing in the ground, and creeping with his Branches far about, whereby it quickly poffeffeth a great compaffe, and is therefore moft ufually planted under hedges, where it may have room to run up upon the fticks, which it doth encompassse, and bind over and over, and is perhaps from thence called *Vinca Per winca*.

The Vertues.

* * * It is likewife good againft the biting of Adders, being bruised, and applyed to the place, efpecially if the infufion thereof in Vinegar be taken inwardly. *Parkinson* faith, it is a tradition with many, that a wreath made hereof, and worn about the Legs, defendeth them from the Cramp; by which words he feemeth in my judgment, to doubt of the truth thereof; but indeed, he needed not fo to do; for I knew a friend of mine who was very vehemently tormented with the cramp, for a long while, which could be by no means eafed, till he had wrapped some of the Branches hereof about his Legs * * *. Mr. *Culpepper* writeth that *Venus* owns this Herb, and saith, That the Leaves eaten by Man and Wife together, caufe love, which is a rare quality indeed if it be true.

(*To be concluded.*)

SHORTER NOTES

THE CATHERINE McMANES FUND.—The fund announced in *TORREYA* two years ago which has since provided the unusual number of illustrations has been renewed; one hundred dollars has been given for the coming year and another hundred is promised for the year following. This fund has made it possible to print many papers for which the authors demanded illustrations, and it is hoped that the fund will help make *TORREYA* more desirable, both to readers and contributors.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF *Lespedeza striata*. This native of eastern Asia was introduced into North America during the first half of the last century, and at once established itself as a naturalized member of our flora. Just how early the